# Journal of Disaster Research Instructions to Authors

Disasters have frequent and devastating impacts on human society. To improve disaster resilience, the Journal of Disaster Research publishes the latest ground-breaking research and information on a wide range of hazards as an international Open Access peer-reviewed journal. Available for free online, the journal is a comprehensive resource for a large and diverse global audience who work to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from disasters.

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# **AIMS & SCOPE**

The *Journal of Disaster Research* publishes timely and topical articles on disaster risk reduction. The journal's wide and comprehensive scope covers natural and man-made disasters, such as geological disasters, meteorological disasters, hydrological and marine disasters, viral and other disaster-related disasters; lifeline disasters, transportation disasters, environmental disasters, food hygiene, nuclear disasters, terrorism, etc. Articles may offer a microscopic or macroscopic view on topics in basic/applied sciences, engineering, or explore the impacts of disaster on human society.

The journal's broad global audience includes anyone interested or involved in disaster risk reduction or improving disaster resilience, including researchers, engineers, disaster management specialists, administrators, policy makers, government agency employees, and personnel in not-for-profit or non-governmental organizations. Supported by a strong and diverse Editorial Board, the journal aims to provide rapid turnaround times for authors and vital information for readers.

# **MANUSCRIPT TYPES**

The journal welcomes 10 manuscript types, all of which are peer reviewed, and they shall not be published to date elsewhere.

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Papers present new findings and original concepts accompanied by complete discussions. The number of pages averages 8 printed pages, which includes the abstract, keywords, text, and illustrations (tables, figures, and photographs).

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Reviews give a balanced assessment of a specific subject, introducing authors' views on recent progress and prospects.

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Survey reports describe technical findings that are actually useful in practical application. They shall average 6 printed pages.

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Letters contain original and valuable facts or conclusions whose contents are to be published promptly. They should not exceed 4 printed pages.

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Notes discuss new facts, valuable data, or conclusions not concluded as research. They should not exceed 4 printed pages.

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### **Disaster Letters**

Disaster letters summarize facts and positioning in a major disaster and need prompt publication. Only electronic version within 2 pages is published. The manuscript is requested by the editorial board and no publication fee is required.

### **Disaster Reports**

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### **Received and accepted dates**

The received date is the date on which a manuscript is received by the journal's Editorial Office, and the accepted date is the approval date for publication by the Editorial Committee.

### Editorial and peer review process

The journal uses single-blind peer review. All manuscripts are sent to two anonymous reviewers who evaluate them for originality, validity, novelty, methodology, appropriate citation of relevant work, and the importance of content and conclusions. Further details about the journal's acceptance criteria are listed below.

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When a manuscript is submitted to the journal, the Editor-in-Chief performs initial screening. Manuscripts that do not fit the journal's scope or are not deemed suitable for publication are rejected without review. The remaining manuscripts are assigned to an Associate Editor who assigns 2 reviewers to assess each manuscript. The Editor-in-Chief may manage the peer review process in some circumstances. The deadline for submission of the reviewers' reports varies by article type.

Once the reviewers' reports have been received, the Associate Editor makes the first decision: acceptance; conditional acceptance with minor revisions; revision and resubmission due to the need for major revisions; or reject. Decisions are made on the totality of the information available to the Associate Editor: the manuscript, the reviewers' reports, the acceptance criteria, the competition for limited space in the journal, and the aims and ambitions of the journal.

Authors who are asked to revise their manuscript must do so within 1–2 weeks for 'conditionally accepted' manuscripts and 2–3 weeks for 'revise and resubmit' manuscripts; otherwise, manuscripts may be treated as new submissions after three months. The Associate Editor may send revised manuscripts to peer reviewers for their feedback or may use his or her own judgement to assess how closely the authors have attended to the reviewers' comments and amended the original manuscript. The Associate Editor then makes a final decision on the manuscript's suitability for publication in the journal. The Editor-in-Chief acts as an arbitrator when necessary.

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### i) Originality and novelty

Each submitted manuscript is evaluated for novelty and originality in the relevant field of research. Associate Editors assess if the manuscript presents original scholarship and data and draws valid and significant conclusions.

### ii) Usefulness

An objective of the *Journal of Disaster Research* is to introduce technologies that originate in academia to industry. Associate Editors therefore make judgements about a manuscript's contribution to technological development; potential and possible applications; and implications for broader societal benefit. In addition, they determine if the authors have attended to these issues in the best way possible.

### iii) Academic rigor

Associate Editors judge the scientific or academic rigor of each submitted manuscript. The *Journal of Disaster Research* only publishes manuscripts that are within the subject scope of the journal, demonstrably rigorous, and within academic norms, and that make valid and defensible conclusions.

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# MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

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The title should describe the content of the article concisely and clearly to facilitate searching by third-party services. Do not use the same main title with numbered minor titles, even for a series of papers by the same authors. Do not use abbreviations in the title, except those used generally in related fields.

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Provide the full names of the author(s). The corresponding author should be indicated with a dagger mark.

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# <Journal article>

[1] T. Arai et al., "Development of a direct-drive human-like manipulator," J. Robotics Society of Japan, Vol.5, No.1, pp. 27-35, 1985.

[2] H. Yang, T. Takaki, and I. Ishii, "Simultaneous dynamics-based visual inspection using modal parameter estimation," J. Robot. Mechatron., Vol.23, No.1, pp. 180-195, 2011.

# <Journal article with DOI>

[3] O. Schneider, K. MacLean, C. Swindells, and K. Booth, "Haptic experience design: What hapticians do and where they need help," Int. J. of Human-Computer Studies, Vol.107, pp. 5-21, 2017. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhcs.2017.04.004

# <Book chapter>

[4] T. Mouri and H. Kawasaki, "A novel anthropomorphic robot hand and its master slave system," M. Hackel (Eds.), "Humanoid Robots, Human-like Machines," I-Tech Education and Publishing, pp. 29-42, 2007.

# <Book>

[5] Rumelhart, McClelland and the PDP Research Group, "Parallel Distributed Processing," The MIT Press, 1988.

[6] M. Wisse and R. Q. v. d. Linde, "Delft pneumatic bipeds," Springer-Verlag Berlin Hidelberg, 2007.

# <Conference paper>

[7] J. Furusho et al., "A performance evaluation method of a passive-type force display and rehabilitation system with redundant brakes," Proc. IEEE Int. Conf. on Rehabil. Robotics, pp. 950-955, doi: 10.1109/ICORR.2009.5209504, 2009.

[8] T. Yamada and T. Morimatsu, "Remarks on RBF controller induced from neural network controller," Proc. of the 34th SICE Annual Conf., pp. 725-726, 1996.

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http://www.iesve.com/content/downloadasset\_5633 [accessed August 1, 2018]

# Tables

A title and caption must be provided above each table. The caption should be brief, but informative, complete and clear.

# Figures

A title and caption must be provided below each figure. Figure captions should include enough experimental or other detail to make the figures easily interpretable; however, avoid duplicating detail from the Materials and Methods.

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Updated: August 22, 2024